

Figure 1 consists of 12 scatter plots, labeled (a) through (l), each showing the relationship between a specific variable and the number of children. The variables are: (a) Age, (b) Sex, (c) Education, (d) Income, (e) Religion, (f) Ethnicity, (g) Marital status, (h) Employment status, (i) Health status, (j) Social capital, (k) Parental involvement, and (l) Parental satisfaction. Each plot has a y-axis representing the number of children (ranging from 0 to 10) and an x-axis representing the variable. The plots show various trends: (a) Age shows a positive correlation; (b) Sex shows a positive correlation for males and a negative correlation for females; (c) Education shows a negative correlation; (d) Income shows a positive correlation; (e) Religion shows a positive correlation; (f) Ethnicity shows a positive correlation; (g) Marital status shows a positive correlation; (h) Employment status shows a positive correlation; (i) Health status shows a positive correlation; (j) Social capital shows a positive correlation; (k) Parental involvement shows a positive correlation; and (l) Parental satisfaction shows a positive correlation.

Figure 1 consists of 12 scatter plots, labeled (a) through (l), arranged in a 6x2 grid. Each plot shows the relationship between a specific variable (on the x-axis) and the number of children (on the y-axis). The variables are: (a) Age, (b) Sex, (c) Education, (d) Income, (e) Religion, (f) Ethnicity, (g) Marital status, (h) Health status, (i) Employment status, (j) Social capital, (k) Life satisfaction, and (l) Subjective well-being. Each plot includes a regression line and a p-value indicating the statistical significance of the relationship. The plots show that most variables have a positive correlation with the number of children, with p-values generally less than 0.05, indicating statistical significance.